



Final Communiqué

6th May 2012

Washington, D.C.



PREAMBLE

We, the leadership and delegates of the 2012 Group of Eight Young Summit representing over twenty countries and six continents including Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America, met in Washington, DC on 4, 5 and 6 May 2012. In this period of global change with increasing social and economic challenges we affirm the commitment of our generation to sharing and fostering the values of freedom, democracy, education, peace and long term economic stability and development. We value the principles of a truly global network of nations united, which lives up to and exemplifies the guiding principles of the UN at its formation.

During our three-day Summit we discussed issues, challenges and victories that have been achieved in the most important areas of Global Security, Global Governance, Global Infrastructure, Global Entrepreneurship, and Global Health. Some common themes that emerged across these think tank areas include: 1) the need for more strategic partnerships between public and private entities and stakeholders at all levels, 2) the global crisis of unemployment with one billion youth currently entering – or seeking to enter - the workforce, 3) the need for access to capital, 4) leveraging technology to disseminate information across global networks, 5) the need for integrity at all levels of private and public sectors and increased transparency, and 6) activating systems and networks to address these global challenges.

We believe that each of these challenges directly correlate to the 2012 Group of Eight Summit Agenda items of international matters



including: anti-terrorism, the problems of support of democratic reforms, human rights, participation of women in consolidation of international peace and security, peacekeeping, anti-piracy campaign, food safety, and international co-operation in the area of healthcare. We acknowledge the dedication and commitment of our leaders and the progress that has been made in each of these areas given the geopolitical and economic challenges of the past year.

As Young Global Leaders in the areas of business, government and NGO's we recognize that our generation is committed to education and universal economic prosperity as the basis for long term and sustainable global growth. We commit ourselves to continuing the dialogue, recommendations and actions of our Young Summit delegates and encourage our leaders to call upon and engage our generation and those that follow to support them in accomplishing our mutual global goals.

We hereby submit the following specific recommendations, collaborative commitments, and partnerships for action of our summit to Global Leaders.

Signed 6th May 2012 in Washington, D.C. by the 100 delegates of the G8 Young Summit representing 28 countries.



Global Security

In the current climate of global security, the power to start a nuclear war can theoretically lie in the hands of a twelve-year-old. The volume, velocity, and variety of information available to the general public have increased exponentially in the past decade. To date, government bodies have been reactive with regards to addressing security threats. The threat posed by gaps in cyber security is so large that it is necessary for governments to begin thinking proactively. Furthermore, the pace of change in the realm of technology necessitates a more agile policy framework to enable us to respond in a timely fashion to future threats.

We implore the Group of Eight to address the security threats posed by the increasing interconnectivity of the world's economies and infrastructures. In particular, continued stability in Group of Eight nations is directly tied to stability in the nations of the global south. Our recommendations advocate the development of a number of crucial frameworks to address today's largest global security threats. These threats include: 1) cyber security vs. privacy, 2) the rise of transnational threats and non-state actors, 3) addressing the increased volume, variety and velocity of information available to the public, 4) issues of monitoring and analysis in cyber-security, 5) redefining boundaries in a global context and 6) technology outpacing policy. We ask the Group of Eight embrace the fluid nature of security and public action with mechanisms for peaceful evolution recommended below.



Due to the vastly increased volume, variety, and velocity of information available to the general public today, governments are not practiced at acting with the speed necessary to address transnational and cyber security threats. In light of this, it is important that the Group of Eight work to evolve its current procedures of states engaging with other states and embrace the aspect of engaging populations. Through monitoring and engaging with the public, governments can become more adept at preventative measures of security.

To address the changing nature of boundaries, which are shifting from physical lines that define states, we suggest the development of a global legal protocol and framework to monitor and streamline cyber activity and better address cyber security threats and hold those who pose those threats accountable.

We therefore recommend the international community create a platform of historical best practices for dealing with global security threats and conflicts. This body of shared knowledge and experience will lay out the methods of engaging the public for a solution to the current threats.

Further, we propose the creation of a comprehensive, adaptive, multi-national policy on cyber-security that addresses the definitions of attacks, warfare, and crime. The Group of Eight must agree on a clear definition of the role of governments in implementation, and methods of enforcement. It is imperative to develop a comprehensive policy for securing the necessary infrastructure upon which modern commerce is dependent and expanding communications capabilities.



We have created a framework to allow for the safe commercial entry of Group of Eight companies into the global south, similar to a Group of Eight version of OSAC.

In addition, we recommend creating a demand bank / barter system that creates units of account, 100% backed by an exchange of each registered user. The Recipco Capacity Exchange is a non cash-trading platform, which uses a Universal Trading Unit or UTU, as the medium of exchange. The UTU is an independently administered, non-sovereign credit supply, valued on the basis of trade flow between the organizations participating in the exchange. This special purpose trading currency can be used at any time, to purchase capacity from other members of the exchange. It is a system impervious to unpredictable monetary policies, exchange rate fluctuations and other constraints of the current economic system. Each unit would be treated, as cash yet holds no monetary value, except upon redemption. Local governments would determine taxation and there would be no interest or hedging.

It is essential to create a comprehensive energy policy that addresses a plan for the transition of Arab states and global south nations to alternative sources of economic growth.

We also recommend utilizing the economic power of the Group of Eight to develop incentives to encourage the achievement of a minimum standard of infrastructure for the cities of tomorrow to



prepare them for inevitable natural disaster. Finally, we propose developing a framework for rules of engagement for private security companies.

We have committed to the following actions in order to ensure that we effectively address the global security issues by: a) Creating a cyber-security summit to draft a practical, economically-focused policy (by the 2013 Group of Eight Summit) as a template to inform the finalized policy to be determined by the Group of Eight. We ask that the Group of Eight countries match any private funding raised, b) Being ambassadors to Group of Eight-level incubator forums for these issues to develop private-public partnerships espoused above, c) Implementing these policies once they are laid out by the Group of Eight.



Global Governance

Whereas new technology has increased the speed by which governments are accountable to the people, and global citizens are demanding effective, efficient and more transparent decision-making, global governance structures must either evolve or run the risk of becoming irrelevant.

Fundamentally, there exists a need for a new global social contract that is founded on a deeper and more intentional level of representation. No longer can access to existing global governance structures and processes be limited to the diplomatic corps and geopolitical special interests. We acknowledge that nation states are sovereign and part of a global community by choice. However, we also recognize that the sovereignty of nation-states may become less relevant as technology, commerce and information move indiscriminately across borders.

We recommend existing global governance structures increase their institutional capacity, in part by including civil society and private enterprise. Existing barriers to the flow of information and resources do not just create a bottleneck to economic growth, but threaten the security of every nation. The private sector and civil society are playing an increasingly pivotal role in the lives of the communities where they are active.

Therefore, we make the following recommendations. Currently there exists a tension between traditional concepts and values of state sovereignty (i.e. borders, right to self determination) and the new increased flow and pace of capital, resources and information. This tension is also present between international legal frameworks and nation-state law. Inevitably questions arise, such as when does the international community have a responsibility to police human rights and when must deference be given to local governments? Further, when a nation state (or an international community) intervenes, what responsibilities remains post conflict intervention? Are the UN or its Security Council / GA adequately positioned to protect human rights?

In certain areas, such as security and self defense, Group of Eight should defer to each nation's own concepts of self rule provided it substantially conforms to basic notions of human rights. Thus we recommend the creation of guidelines that will a) provide a rational framework to evaluate intervention or the restriction of state sovereignty b) provide mechanisms for states to quickly organize to act and adequately and promptly respond to conflict, and c) make recommendations for post conflict development. A new body will be formed that will work together with the UN and be composed of government, private sector and civil society.



Over the last century, the world has witnessed the redistricting of global governance. Emerging leaders are not content with mere coordination, but driven instead by collaboration. Dialogue should be amongst governmental leaders, non-state actors and centers.

Inadequate representation undermines the credibility of any organization or governmental body claiming to have a global mandate. As the Group of Eight explores how best to maintain relevance moving beyond Camp David, we recommend that future convening's incorporate non-state representatives who provide a broader understanding of the global challenges faced, and a more comprehensive inventory of the solutions at our collective disposal.

It is critical that governments ensure that domestic institutional capacity exists so that their people are adequately served. Countries are often under resourced or lack the political will to sufficiently facilitate the advancement of their institutions. Examples of these institutional systems include education, civic outreach and engagement, and health and human service. In this reality, domestic and international resources tend to address symptoms of problems within these institutions and not the root cause of such problems. We recommend that governments develop policies, which prioritize institutional capacity building, engaging the resources and experience of domestic and international civil society and the private sector. Successful examples of this include efforts in Sierra Leone to improve education information management systems and the California Office to Reform Education.



We recommend that governments look to these examples and others for best practices, which they can build upon.

We believe that the restrictive flow of resources inhibits maximum potential. The definition of “resources” includes human capital, information, intellectual property, technology, and financial capital - elements that promote & stimulate opportunities for growth and scale, which are essential to foster education. While we recognize the need for legitimate regulations, there currently exist illegitimate barriers, which prevent the efficient flow of resources.

We recommend the continuous re-evaluation of global regulations, by state and non-state actors and parties directly affected. This will necessitate the inevitable moving away from the Group of Eight and the Group of Twenty to a more inclusive and representative model. It is imperative because efficient resource flow improves the human condition; maximizes education, collaboration, and productivity, thereby improving the global community.

Global Infrastructure and Public Private Partnerships

We agree that the improvement, deployment and implementation of global infrastructure is largely impacted by a number of challenges which include accountability, liquidity to execute such projects, disenfranchisement of local constituents, political risk and transparency.

To meet and overcome these challenges, we propose the creation of a Global Infrastructure Authority (GIA) whose role it is to create public/private partnerships for infrastructure investments around the world ranging from local financial market creation to project development, through implementation of structural improvements for long-term sustainable job creation and economic growth.

The GIA will select projects based on metrics of accountability which address the key challenges stated above while adhering to sound financial standards providing competitive rates of return, economic sustainability and poverty reduction. The GIA will establish a Board of Governors who will ensure accountability by acting as a neutral body which ensures that decisions are made in a way that best represents the interest of the investors, home country interests, local community engagement and investment protection.



In terms of liquidity, GIA will facilitate access to Public Private Partnerships and provide a channel for private capital flows into worldwide markets. GIA Board of Governors will rationalize pricing, select facilitators to add expertise, human capital and value add to investment opportunities along with structuring a framework to exit. To facilitate critical local engagement, GIA will first seek local partners, which allow the development of local credit expansion creating sustainable long-term local economic growth. The Group of Eight Countries will each nominate one member to The Board of Governors of this Authority and will provide the initial capital. Management of the Authority will reside in the hands of experienced members of the international business community selected for their track record of accomplishments in infrastructure project finance and implementation. We recommend that any project facilitated by this Authority commit a portion of project proceeds for local social causes.

We the delegates of the Group of Eight Young Summit propose the following commitment to our Global Leaders. If you pledge to support this initiative with time, talent, capital and expertise, we will commit to facilitating a pilot project and the establishment of a Beta Global Infrastructure Authority. Over the next 12 months, a country will be identified for an infrastructure Public Private Partnership that will measure success of this initiative and create a model future replication.



Global Entrepreneurship

Our nations entered the year 2012 facing serious economic and political uncertainty driven by rising global unemployment. Our Global Leaders have dedicated significant fiscal resources to solving global economic challenges using macroeconomic levers. In addition to these measures, we believe that strategic investment in innovation and entrepreneurship would have a dramatic multiplier effect on our economies and would create meaningful new job growth.

We believe that the Group of Eight leaders can drive global growth and economic mobility by promoting broad-based entrepreneurial endeavors - from high growth ventures to local small businesses. In concert, we believe that promoting innovation can have measurable and sizable effects on critical fiscal indicators through the creation of new products, processes and value propositions. We believe that by aiding the creation and growth of sustainable businesses, we will simultaneously promote global economic stability.

Therefore, our broad recommendation is for our member nations to create a fund dedicated to creating awareness, education and the infrastructure that promotes global and local entrepreneurship. These three objectives map out a funnel framework for discussing specific best practices outlined below.



Our goal is to stimulate further discussion around the tactics that can be used to drive the broader objectives. Our members commit ourselves to acting as resources for the Group of Eight and member countries should such an initiative become approved.

We propose the formation of an organization to support and administer the Global Entrepreneurial Development Fund to invest in entrepreneurs and small businesses. We believe that a pilot program could be started with each Group of Eight country pledging at least \$50 million into the program annually.

The first barrier to overcome in driving entrepreneurship is inspiring people to be entrepreneurs, we recommend creating awareness of, and interest in entrepreneurship with a critical mass of constituents who are not currently entrepreneurs. Specific recommended programs include:

- 1) Creating awareness and where necessary, cultural shift programming to promote entrepreneurship.
- 2) Using public relations and advertising assets to share success stories and to give exposure to programs promoting entrepreneurship.
- 3) Validating and facilitating entrepreneurship as a career at academic institutions.
- 4) Creating business plan competitions and other programs that provide constituents with opportunities to contribute solutions to public sector problems.
- 5) Leveraging social media and technology to interact with entrepreneurial constituents, record their struggles, and solve their problems and to celebrate their success.

Entrepreneurial success can be increased substantially through exposure to the underlying knowledge base and curriculum in the field. We propose that the Group of Eight commits to support entrepreneurship and innovation programs in four main areas:

- 1) Academic Institutions: Directly supporting a representative sampling of universities and schools around the world to source solution based approaches and facilitate execution. The next generation needs the skills and mindset to execute and as such, innovative programs must be developed from the beginning of the education cycle.
- 2) Grassroots Organizations: To support grassroots innovation, we also recommend that the Group of Eight, together with private sector investment, support the funding of entrepreneurship and innovation hubs in major cities, towns and rural areas, with easily replicable and standardized tools and resources (case studies, technology, equipment, networks).
- 3) Educational Programs: We encourage the direct formation and dissemination of resources, tools, conferences, and seminars to aid entrepreneurs in learning how to form and grow their businesses.
- 4) Collaborative Global Platform: To ensure openness and inclusivity, we recommend funding the development of an open



platform for collaborative learning that supports mentorship and the distribution and dissemination of best practices, information and ideas.

Once constituents are inspired and educated on the basics of entrepreneurship, we must support them with resources such as the capital, tools, and network necessary for a vibrant, thriving, and self-sufficient, entrepreneurial ecosystem.

Entrepreneur-in-Residence (EIR) in Government Ministries & Agencies: We recommend a new position in government ministries and agencies for entrepreneurs to challenge government to be more innovative, nimble, and efficient. EIRs should report directly to the relevant Secretaries or Ministers. Each ministry or agency will loosely define the role of the EIR, fund a competitive salary, and devote a meaningful budget to the EIR's programs. The EIR's office should also rate, benchmark, and publish comparative entrepreneurship statistics between countries and regions.

Fueling Breakthrough Innovation through Crowd-Sourced Competition: Through annual impact competitions, governments should crowd-source solutions to everything from their major global challenges to local and regional issues. Government agencies should define particular challenge areas, set competition terms, and fund winning solutions.



Legal, Regulatory, and Financial Frameworks: We recommend the examination of existing policies in all fields that may impact the promotion of entrepreneurship. This includes but is not limited to tax policies around creating businesses and hiring employees, crowd-funding policies, immigration policies, intellectual property protection, and laws that mitigate the downsides of risk-taking (such as examination of bankruptcy laws).

The Group of Eight Young Summit Task Force on Entrepreneurship commits to making our members available to the Group of Eight. We recommend the formation of a Group of Eight Entrepreneurship Task Force including members of the Group of Eight Young Summit and representatives from the public & private sectors from each Group of Eight state, and we commit to working as a part of such a group to develop these ideas further, and to drive implementation.

Global Health

We agree that the health care issues addressed in the 2011 Group of Eight Communiqué emphasized disease-specific issues rather than developing a comprehensive global strategy to promote and implement solutions to the global health issues facing our world. However, we do recognize that the issues addressed in the 2011 Communiqué present valid concerns in the health care space that should continue to be financed and implemented in a consistent manner. We feel that an effective global health strategy should focus on the following:

- 1) specific initiatives that provide a global health framework,
- 2) a comprehensive action plan with measurable goals,
- 3) a realistic timeline in which to achieve these goals and
- 4) the creation of a Global Health Fund.

Global health is about worldwide improvement of health, reduction of disparities, and protection against global threats that disregard national borders. To this end, we have identified specific components that provide a necessary framework to find efficient and effective solutions for global health issues.



The components of this framework include, but are not limited to: 1) Access & Capabilities, 2) Nutrition, Education, Vaccination, Accountability, Measurement, Return on Investment, 3) Prevention and Personal Responsibility, 4) Economics, Costs and Allocating Funds, 5) Infrastructure, Quality of Service, 6) Public and Private Partnerships to aid in deploying capital, and 7) Governance & Policy Regulations.

We recommend the Group of Eight leaders focus on: Public-Private Partnerships, Accountability-Measurements-ROI, and Policy-Regulations. Global Health solutions rely on determining how public and private partnerships will work together to deploy capital and maximize potential outcomes regarding scale & coordination in need based countries.

Further, we recommend the creation or management of a Global Fund that utilizes a social responsibility framework for investing. This Global Fund will provide capital and allocate funds to local companies researching solutions to healthcare problems and development of critical healthcare infrastructure projects on a global scale. The Global Fund will play the role of facilitating networks, know how, and local engagement among other supporting operational capabilities. Any government which applies for capital from the Global Fund will be asked to support and enable implementation, scale, and capabilities related to the delivery of innovative and locally relevant healthcare services and projects in their respective countries. These social impact investment funds will select the recipient portfolio companies and



guide them through their operational growth according to norms and standards approved by the Global Fund which will include the involvement of local investors, entrepreneurs, and staff on the ground and carry out the implementation necessary to ensure that the capital is effectively deployed and utilized for healthcare projects. Finally, an action plan will be developed with public and private sector input, which will provide advisors to ensure that the capital in the Global Fund will be dispersed responsibly.

Accountability, Measurements, and Return on Investment (ROI) will be ensured by utilizing quantifiable healthcare metrics from the World Health Organization to analyze the underlying issues in the healthcare space. The metrics will be utilized as a resource for Global Leaders to help create sustainable efforts to address global health priorities based on the following metrics: life expectancy, number of healthcare providers per capita in each country, identifying specific needs and problems in each country, ratio of providers to individuals in each country, cost of living adjustments, and mortality rates at all ages. Once the data is analyzed and fully understood, it will be essential for the WHO to create an action plan on how to address the most urgent global issues that are specific/relative to each country. We believe that it is imperative for the WHO to place a strong focus on coordinating and integrating these efforts to ensure that capital is being maximized by allocating it to the most urgent issues in each country and ensure that there is no misappropriation of funds.



An additional function for the Global Fund will be to increase transparency in order to knit disparate programs and initiatives into a unified global health movement.

In conclusion, we recommend that the Group of Eight leaders work to create a space where the Group of Eight, Group of Twenty and global healthcare leaders can work in concert to make sure that the aforementioned issues are implemented effectively, with better utilization and access to data focusing on program impact rather than dollars spent.

The delegates in the global health think tank session commit to starting a blog that focuses on addressing progress, innovation, and issues in the global healthcare space. From June 2012 to June 2013, the commitment is that each month one of the participants will be responsible to write a synopsis about a global healthcare topic of their choice or to write about individuals that are taking on leadership roles in the industry through innovation, research and/or volunteering.



The forgoing signifies our official recommendations for implementation by Leaders of the Group of Eight. The Group of Eight Young Summit is committed to partnership in the execution of any of the above recommendations and look forward to dialoging on next steps. To realize these goals, we ask that each country assign an official liaison going forward.

**SIGNATURES AFFIXED THEREOF CO-CHAIRS
GLOBALTHINK TANK CHAIRS
DELEGATES REPRESENTING 28 COUNTRIES**

6th May 2012, Washington, D.C.